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AGREEMENT TO RESUME AMBASSADORIAL RELATIONS WITH UK ANNOUNCED

PY281456 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 2315 GMT 27 Jul 79 PY

[Text] Buenos Aires, 27 Jul (TELAM)--It was reported in a communique released by the Foreign Ministry tonight that, in the talks held with British Foreign Office Minister of State Nicholas Ridley, who has been visiting this country, it was agreed to exchange ambassadors and that the possible dates and procedures were examined for the upcoming round of negotiations on the Malvinas Islands.

The communique refers to the talks held yesterday and today with Col Carlos Cavandoli, Argentine foreign relations under secretary, and states that trade and economic links were also discussed, as well as the negotiations over the Antarctic treaty regarding the preservation of the wealth of the sea.

Mr Ridley returned yesterday to this capital from the Malvinas and this morning he had a long meeting with Colonel Cavandoli, continuing the talks initiated yesterday afternoon. After having lunch with the Argentine official, he left for his return trip this afternoon from Ezeiza International Airport.

The British official asserted before boarding the plane for Rio de Janeiro, where he will continue his Latin American tour, that he took with him a good impression of the country and that he would try to make another visit on some other occasion.

The press communique, released at 1900 from San Martin Palace, says that Minister of State Ridley, accompanied by the British interim Charge d'Affairs Hugh Carless and other coworkers during his visit to Argentina, "held friendly and constructive work meetings with Under Secretary Cavandoli and a group of Argentine Foreign Ministry officials."

It continues: During the meetings "various aspects of the relations between the two countries were examined, particularly that referring to the level of diplomatic representations and also the possible dates and procedures for the upcoming round of negotiations on the Malvinas Islands, taking into account that the two foreign ministers have expressed their wish to meet in New York during the opening sessions of the next UN General Assembly.

It adds that ideas were also exchanged regarding trade and bilateral economic links and regarding the negotiations over the Antarctic treaty regarding the preservation of the wealth of the sea.

It continues that in a wider sphere they also studied the problem of the refugees from southeast Asia and other questions of mutual interest in the present international situation.

The communique mentions that, when he was received by Argentine Foreign Minister Carlos Washington Pastor, "the agreement already reached by the two governments on exchanging ambassadors was confirmed, since they have agreed on the need to raise diplomatic relations to that level as soon as possible, for which the approval of their respective appointments will be requested in due time, in accordance with the usual procedure."

Before leaving, the British official made it clear that he had had no intention, during his stay in Argentina, of making any remark on the internal affairs of this country and that he deplores certain statements attributed to him by a Buenos Aires newspaper.

ELECTORAL COURT CONFIRMS FIVE DEPARTMENTS' RESULTS

PY280141 La Paz Radio Cruz del Sur Network in Spanish 2330 GMT 27 Jul 79 PY

[Text] The National Electoral Court has confirmed the results of the voting in five of the country's nine departments. The national electoral vote count, which will be definitive and unappealable, named the National Revolutionary Movement alliance as winner in four departments and the Democratic and Popular Unity [UDP] as winner in one department. Thus, so far, the preliminary results of the nine departmental courts are being confirmed, since they showed the National Revolutionary Movement as winner in seven districts and the UDP in the other [number indistinct].

Nevertheless, the latter obtained a relative majority of just over 70,000 votes since it won in the two most populous departments, Cochabamba and La Paz. The national electoral vote count must end without fail on Monday, and the National Electoral Court will give credentials to 144 deputies and senators who will undertake the task of electing the president on 1 August in accordance with the electoral laws.

The difficult task of the Electoral Court continued today without the attendance of most of the delegates representing parties and alliances which participated in the elections. The delegates chose to withdraw some days ago because of alleged irregularities in the official vote count.

UDP ACCUSED OF PLANNING RALLY TO SWAY CONGRESS

PY280208 La Paz Radio Panamericana in Spanish 0000 GMT 28 Jul 79 PY

[Excerpts] The Democratic and Popular Unity is campaigning among peasants to apply pressure tactics to impress Congress on 5 August. This charge was made by Cosme Jimenez Zapata, leader of the Tupac Katari Indian Movement [MITKA], who added that the UDP is planning to hold a mammoth rally in La Paz, for which people in rural areas are being contacted.

Jimenez Zapata said that the MITKA will strive to insure respect for the decision of Congress and the provisions of the Constitution, adding this his party repudiates the demagogic attitude adopted by the UDP leaders, who are resorting to anticonstitutional maneuvers at this point in the electoral process.

LA PAZ ARCHBISHOP URGES PARTIES TO RESOLVE CRISIS

PY272345 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1730 GMT 27 Jul 79 PY

[Excerpts] La Paz, 27 Jul (TELAM/EFE/LATIN)--While the government, the high military commands and the political parties are studying new formulas for a solution to the postelectoral crisis, the Bolivian church today launched an effort to try to prevent the ever-increasing rivalry of the groups which aspire to the presidency from blocking the achievement of a great national agreement. To this end the archbishop of La Paz, Msgr Jorge Manrique, met with the three principal Bolivian political leaders, whom he urged to urgently seek formulas for resolving the situation.

In view of the risk of confrontations which could lead to situations which would in turn place the national unity in danger, Archbishop Manrique met separately with the three main political leaders.

The prelate told the press that Hernan Siles Zuazo, the Democratic and Popular Union's candidate who leans toward the left; Victor Paz Estenssoro, candidate for the center-right alliance of the Nationalist Revolutionary Movement; and Gen Hugo Banzer, candidate for the rightist Nationalist Democratic Alliance, were receptive to what he had to say.

The effort underway is running a race against time. The military junta intends to hand over power on 6 August.

COMIBOL OFFICIAL SAYS TIN DEPOSITS BEING DEPLETED

PY261910 La Paz PRESENCIA in Spanish 23 Jul 79 p 3 PY

[Text] Engineer Salomon Rivas of the Mining Corporation of Bolivia (COMIBOL) said during a lecture on "tin geology" that the primary tin deposits in the country are being depleted and since this raw material is the main supporter of the Bolivian economy, the situation is creating great concern."

The speaker, who participated in a series of lectures sponsored by the Bolivian Geological Service (GEOBOL), said that his statement is not only the result of his research but is a conclusion reached several times in the meetings held by geologists in Oruro and in other conferences and meetings by specialists.

Rivas said that "as a result of the geological studies in the field, it has been proven that the primary deposits of cassiterite are superficial and the majority, the most important, are being exploited and are near depletion." He added that it is true, however, that "if intelligent and appropriate geological programs are applied first, and then mining and metallurgical principles used, the life of these mines being exploited could be prolonged for many years." He said that after the recovery is made, it will be easier to get capital "to move large tonnages of low-grade tin to convert it into metal through our foundries and also increase the added value of the country's tin production."

He said that in order to achieve these objectives, the COMIBOL geological programs "should first be applied in the mines with modern technology to evaluate the total reserves, including open-pit mines, to explore the superficial parts of abandoned veins from prior exploitations and to explore their terminals, branches and small veins, and to carry out partial geological and geophysical prospecting and exploration within the 5 kilometers of the safety zones. All of this should be done to efficiently prolong the production of current mines."

He added that at the same time efforts must be made to carry out geological, geophysical and geochemical prospecting of new deposits and/or increase the possibilities of reserves in areas which have as their center of operation the volatilization plants of La Palca and Machacamarca within a radius of 65 kilometers.

The speaker explained that these studies were in part carried out by COMIBOL and that there are also regional studies made by GEOBOL, the mining bank, the mining exploration fund and other organizations. He said: "We must now give it a new impulse, break it into small pieces again or perhaps improve the tasks and cover many more areas." He said: "I believe that there is a need to get the cooperation of all the nation's geologists for 3 years. Priority should be given to practical mining geology." He insisted on the need to give impulse to work in the field. He said: "What is the purpose of a new building with very comfortable desks when the government geologists only get money expenses for 80 days in the field? It should be kept in mind that Bolivia has the best geological laboratories--the mountains."

COUNTRY'S FIRST NUCLEAR PLANT WILL BEGIN TESTING NEXT YEAR

PY272324 Paris AFP in Spanish 2052 GMT 26 Jul 79 PY

[Excerpt] Rio de Janeiro, 26 Jul (AFP)--It was officially announced here today that the first Brazilian nuclear plant will begin testing in the middle of next year. Sergio Mota, technical director of FURNAS, the state owned enterprise in charge of building Brazilian nuclear plants, said that the first charge of enriched uranium will be placed in the U.S.-made Westinghouse reactor, with a power of 626,000 kilowatts, in February 1980. Mota added that the initial tests to check the operation of the reactor of the first Brazilian nuclear plant will be made during May and June 1980. He also said that the testing operation for the tubing began this week and that the testing of the reactor's cooling system will begin next November.

Knowledgeable observers indicated that the timetable for the construction of this plant is more than a year behind schedule, since Linicio Seabra, former FURNAS director, said in February 1978 that the commercial operation of the plant would begin in the middle of 1979, "6 months behind schedule." The first Brazilian nuclear plant, whose construction began in 1972 and which also has two German-built reactors with a power of 1,300,000 kilowatts each, is the Almirante Alvaro Alberto facility, located in Angra dos Reis, state of Rio de Janeiro.

JUSTICE MINISTER DENIES PREPARATION OF ANTITERROR LAW

PY271433 Sao Paulo Radio Bandeirantes Network in Portuguese 1000 GMT 27 Jul 79 PY

[Excerpt] Deputy Nelson Marchezan, government leader in the Chamber of Deputies, has announced that he is aware of the preparation of an antiterror law which could replace the national security law. He denied, however, that the government had made any kind of decision in this regard. Recalling that the struggle against terrorism is universal, the government leader stated that struggle is encountering serious public criticism. Justice Minister Petronio Portella had denied, however, the preparation of an antiterror law, stating that the meeting he held with Gen Ribaldo de Mello, president of the STM [Superior Military Court], to whom the study of the law is attributed, was just a routine meeting.

2000 DEMONSTRATE IN RIO TO DEMAND AMNESTY

PY271740 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1520 GMT 27 Jul 79 PY

[Excerpts] Rio de Janeiro, 27 Jul (LATIN)--Over 2,000 people demonstrated last night in downtown Rio de Janeiro to express solidarity with the 14 political prisoners who are on a hunger strike protesting against the amnesty bill. A truckload of military policemen remained on alert while the demonstrators, who carried posters calling for a general broad and unrestricted amnesty, marched through one of the main avenues.

GROUP OF 10 LEADERS CALL FOR STRIKE AGAINST LABOR PLAN

PY271748 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 0137 GMT 27 Jul 79 PY

[Text] Santiago, Chile, 26 Jul (LATIN)--The union leader of the so-called "Group of 10," Eduardo Rios, called on Chilean workers here today to go on strike in protest against the new labor legislation approved by the military government. Rios made the strike call during a press special conference to give his impressions about his recent trip to the United States, along with Postal Union worker Hernan Flores, to meet with leaders of the AFL-CIO, the U.S. union organization which (?staged) a boycott against Chilean shipments abroad.

The leader of the Group of 10, which is openly opposed to the government, labeled the new labor plan as "the most repressive legislation in the world which can only be compared to sad dictatorial regimes of the past." He said that the AFL-CIO with which he is in close contact and all other world union organizations believe that this labor plan makes a mockery of the workers and that its principles disagree with the legislation accepted by the ILO.

He criticized one aspect of the government labor plan regarding the workers, the provisions dealing with collective bargaining to get salary increases. In this regard he said that the negotiations cannot be effective, just and have full participation if the unions do not have the technical support of powerful national union organizations.

The Group of 10 is made up of 10 union federations with approximately 300,000 workers of a total work force of 1,500,000 peasants, workers, employees, technicians and professionals. Rios stated that there cannot be any right to strike when business is authorized to hire personnel to replace the strikers and that this type of legislation cannot be accepted by international union organizations, that it is also contrary to the commitment made by the government to the AFL-CIO last January to suspend the projected world boycott. He explained that now the government will have to respond to AFL-CIO in order to prevent the boycott, and that the Group of 10 has nothing to do with this matter. In conclusion he reiterated his call to workers "to use their legitimate tool, the strike, to state their repudiation of a plan which only benefits businessmen."

Autonomous Workers Reject Call

PY280303 Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 28 Jul 79 PY

[Relay from Government House]

[Text] Numerous representatives of the Autonomous Labor Movement have expressed their categoric rejection of the statement released by the so-called Group of 10 regarding the labor plan and of the petition that group has made to the U.S. AFL-CIO, asking it to organize a boycott against Chile. The municipal, banking, public works, health, national airline, metallurgical and leather and shoe sectors of the labor movement studied the position adopted by the Group of 10 during a meeting held at the headquarters of the Autonomous Labor Movement. They agreed to reactivate the antiboycott units in Santiago and in the other regions of the country. They also urged their grassroots members and all workers to be on the alert for directives to mobilize in defense of the fatherland against external aggression. The National Confederation of Metallurgical Workers, headed by (Manuel Contreras), also expressed its uneasiness regarding the lackeys of imperialism who attack Chile from abroad by promoting boycotts.

(Contreras) said: "We defend our rights here in the country, not from outside of it, and we reject attempts to isolate our fatherland by seeking [words indistinct] in any field by antipatriots."

U.S. Penetration Seen

FY272225 Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 1145 GMT 27 Jul 79 FY

[Commentary by Rafael Kittsteiner]

[Summary] "The time has come to draw the line. It is time to say that this is the end, this is as far as we can go. All this comes as a consequence of the immoral, shameless and treacherous behavior of a so-called group of Chileans, who under the pretext of defending Chilean union rights, openly serve as agents for U.S. Government penetration into our country." The Chilean people's attitude toward the Group of 10 who went to Washington requesting the AFL-CIO aid, using the labor plan as an excuse, is reflected in Pinochet's words when he referred to them as traitors who go abroad to seek somebody else's solutions, and by a Chilean newspaper which described them as henchmen or simply as servants. What they have done is known as treason. Nobody is going to tell me that these so-called representatives of the Chilean workers can afford to pay the airfares and lodging. In exchange for those payments and some money, they presented the U.S. Government with an 18-point study in which not even the title of the labor plan--which they termed as something out of the stone age--was left. They have even betrayed the Longshoreman's Union, an organization which truly represents the Chilean workers and which offered to give George Meany its opinion on the labor plan as soon as it heard about the visit of these so-called representatives to the United States. There is no organization more qualified than this union, which has been a member of the AFL-CIO for many years, to give its opinion.

This matter has gone too far. Chilean representatives have also been in contact with members of the Regional Inter-American Labor Organization (ORIT), which had threatened to boycott our country some months ago. These so-called representatives who went to Caracas, must have had something in mind, since they deliberately excluded representatives of the Chilean unions which are members of ORIT from the delegation. Therefore, whatever was arranged in Caracas is tightly linked to what was arranged in the United States. They do not merely disapprove the labor plan, what they intend to do is to turn these representatives into agents at the service of U.S. imperialism. "The truth in all this is that the U.S. threats against our country were going to occur anyway, with the labor plan or without it. The labor plan is nothing but an excuse to exert pressure on our government, as if the military government [words indistinct].

The United States will threaten to boycott and exert pressure on Chile as long as the three personalities involved in the Letelier case are not extradited, just for the political satisfaction of President Carter. There is a basis for this theory. The United States, which had thought that the extradition of these three personalities was a foregone conclusion, got a big surprise when it found out that Chile would not grant it. Had they studied the agreement between the two countries beforehand, they would have been aware that the agreement does not stipulate that either of the two countries is obliged to hand over to the other country its citizens, and that such a thing has never happened in all the years this agreement between the two countries has existed. "We must get accustomed to the idea that the United States will exert pressure on us, as well as the idea that we will have to be firm against the internal pressures. One can cope with external pressures, but one cannot continue to accommodate today's traitors."

These so-called representatives, who reached the limit of insolence when they denied any connection with the U.S. Government and the AFL-CIO in a press conference held yesterday, overlooked something very important. They did not realize that a bulletin they had handed to all the journalists present had been printed on AFL-CIO stationary with the headlines written in English. With this they proved their connection with that organization.

"We repeat that it is not the labor plan which is causing this pressure, nor is it the AFL-CIO that pulls the strings. The strings, according to well-informed diplomatic sources, are pulled by the U.S. Government." These representatives, in the communique issued yesterday, suggested the need to form a workers front in order to confront the labor plan with the only tool possible, a strike. Then they will be able to see if the government has any support, they will see if it wears the pants or not. The only recommendation to them after the use of that phrase is that they should not complain afterward, because the government, unlike them, does wear pants, as it has demonstrated this many times before.

To end this commentary, we wish to quote a statement made by one of these henchmen or common servants. He stated, literally, that it is with the Americans that the government has to deal now. It is the Americans that it has to convince. Before concluding, I wish to point out that this government has nothing to convince anybody of, because unlike these spokesmen who are given airfare as well as greenbacks, it does not depend on foreign countries or foreign influences.

CUBILLOS VIEWS MEDIATION, NICARAGUA, RELATIONS WITH PERU

PY280214 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 28 Jul 79 PY

[Text] Foreign Minister Hernan Cubillos said that Chileans must have faith in the mediation and that the entire country must have confidence in the task being carried out by the Holy Father. I do not want people to go about making inopportune statements which can harm the atmosphere of harmony and relaxation which we have promised to maintain while this process lasts, the foreign minister stressed. He also remarked that the country should feel very grateful toward Cardinal Samore in view of the arduous task he is performing.

During a press conference, the foreign minister reported that seven persons have asked for political asylum in the Chilean Embassy in Managua, Nicaragua. He said that there are civilians and National Guard noncommissioned officers among them. He also indicated that the Foreign Ministry is studying the requests in order to decide whether asylum can be granted.

He repeated that Chile has normalized its relations with Nicaragua, always within the Estrada Doctrine. It is our desire, he said, that the Central American country overcome its civil war situation and that it achieve a government most in accord with its desires. He remarked that by express order of the president, a Chilean Air Force plane will take food and medicine to Nicaragua as a way of showing the Chilen people's solidarity with their Nicaraguan brothers.

Cubillos also expressed his regret over the escalation of the anti-Chilean campaign in Peru. He remarked that this type of attitude in no way contributes to Chilean-Peruvian relations and that it contrasts with the welcome that Peruvians receive in Chile.

ROLODOS DISCUSSES OPEC, ANDEAN PACT, NICARAGUA

PA282249 Paris AFP in Spanish 1700 GMT 28 Jul 79 PA

[Text] Guayquil, Ecuador, 28 Jul (AFP)--President-elect Jaime Roldos said here yesterday evening that, if the new Nicaraguan Government violates human rights, he will review his relations with Nicaragua. Roldos stated during a news conference held in this city, the financial capital of Ecuador, that his government will be austere, will give priority attention to public expenditures and will work for a moral rebirth in the country.

The president-elect acknowledged that the economic situation is serious and referred to a "big debt of hundreds of millions of dollars" and to a "serious budget problem." In this regard, he proclaimed his "determination to reestablish economic measures that will permit the development of the country." I believe, he said, that we have to adopt "measures that are very dynamic but which also make social sense." Roldos went on to discuss the measures that his government will promote on a priority basis. One of them, he said, will be tax reform aimed at putting more of the tax burden on those who have more. The president-elect refused to say who the members of his future cabinet will be. With regard to his relations with Bucaram, Roldos said: "We belong to the same political party and we are both obligated to respect the people's opinion."

Referring to his international tour and his meeting with President Carter, Roldos stated: "I made things clear during the tour. I said that I want to be a friend, but not dependent, and that I want cooperation, but not aid. We want Latin America to have a chance to reach real democracy." Referring to relations with OPEC, Roldos said that "Ecuador has obtained and will continue to obtain benefits from that organization" and that OPEC is necessary for the country." On the Andean Pact and the European Common Market [EEC], Roldos stated: "I believe that a tie with the EEC would be very beneficial to the Andean Group."

BUCARAM DENIES RUMORS OF DIFFERENCES WITH ROLDOS

PA271952 Paris AFP in Spanish 1649 GMT 27 Jul 79 PA

[Text] Quito, 27 Jul (AFP)--Asaad Bucaram, leader of the Concentration of Popular Forces [CFP], has said that his relations with President-elect Jaime Roldos are "friendly," both "personally and politically." He stressed that any differences are discussed within the party. In a statement to Quito's evening ULTIMAS NOTICIAS, the CFP leader denied that he had not spoken to Roldos during a recent public event held to honor Bucaram's brother and the President-elect's father-in-law [as received], the late sports leader Jacobo Bucaram.

Bucaram said the usual greetings had been exchanged at other meetings where he had come across the future president, a CFP member. He played down the fact that he did not attend the event to welcome Roldos upon his return from abroad held a few days ago. The CFP leader noted that the political agreements reached with the Conservative Party could also be reached with the Liberal Party, but no final decision has been made yet. He said the agreements are not meant to "take responsibility for everything" at the National Chamber of Representatives (legislative branch), which will open on 10 August.

He said if he is elected president of the Chamber there will be justice and all representatives will participate in the resolutions. We are struggling, he said, for respectability of the legislative branch and to be our own masters, subjugating no one and not being subjugated by anyone else. He also said the congress will hold preparatory sessions between 8 and 9 August.

MORALES BERMUDEZ ASSESSES TRANSITION IN NATIONAL SPEECH

PY282030 [editorial report--PY] Lima Domestic Service in Spanish at 1700 GMT on 28 July 1979 carries an 82-minute speech to the nation by Peruvian President Francisco Morales Bermudez, held at Government Palace on Peruvian independence day, presumably live.

President Morales, after noting that the day of transfer of power to a civilian government is nearing, outlines the latest trends of Peruvian foreign policy, mentioning his own recent visit to Argentina, which he says has strengthened the links with that country of free zones in the ports of Ilo and Matarani; the recent visit of the Colombian foreign minister; the friendly relations with Ecuador and integration projects with that country; and the many fields of cooperation with Brazil, including several integration projects such as the Amazonian Pact in which Peru is participating together with that country. Morales also mentions the contribution of the Andean group toward a democratic solution of the Nicaraguan civil war.

After outlining the trends of Peruvian foreign policy, President Morales devotes the next part of his speech to the economic situation and the efforts being made to reduce inflation, improve the trade balance, restore foreign credit and refiance the foreign debt. He then deals with the policies introduced to reactivate the Peruvian economy, saying that the main efforts have been made in the fields of agriculture, energy and mining, and that plans have been drawn up for a swift economic recovery in those fields.

The president then says that the election of the Constituent Assembly and its promulgation of a constitution are the initial steps toward the transfer of power, to take place on 28 July 1980, to a legitimately constituted government. He recalls that the transfer of power and the introduction of representative democracy was part of the Tupac Amaru plan.

He then speaks of the need to transform the rigid social structures in favor of the majority sectors, overcoming both indifference and obstruction. Through measures aimed at social transformation, he says, the military government has initiated a national integration process, admitting however, that it has not been possible to attain all the goals that had been set, although much has been done to improve the lot of the peasants, who have been long neglected, and of the factory workers, who are now strongly organized. Thus, he says, the main social conquests have been achieved.

After outlining various aspects of the new constitution President Morales says: "The pressures of the economic crisis have generated discontent, which was capitalized upon by the political parties during the electoral campaign. If the problems are not solved, there is the risk of falling into a situation which will be very difficult to handle. The armed forces place their hopes on the maturity of the political parties, because the future of the country is at stake. The disagreements can only be overcome through a patriotic attitude. A greater social and political polarization, under the pretext of gaining votes and imposing ideological doctrines, can only end in confrontations, and the only thing achieved will be to play into the hands of extremists. In the present situation it is necessary to confront those who wish to lead the country to chaos.

The president rejects any speculations that the military government had interfered with the work of the Constituent Assembly and concludes by promising that it will continue to make efforts to fulfill its promise of economic recovery and power transfer during the year it will still be in power. This, however, will not depend only on the executive branch, but on the support given by all Peruvians.

Elections Set for May 1980

PA282006 Paris AFP in Spanish 1918 GMT 28 Jul 79 PA

[Excerpt] Lima, 28 Jul, (AFP)--Today, the Peruvian military government called for general elections to be held on the third Sunday in May 1980. The announcement was made by President Gen Francisco Morales Bermudez in an address to the nation on the occasion of the 158th anniversary of Peru's independence. The chief of state also reiterated that the new civilian government will take office next 28 July, when the new constitution goes into effect. The president added that the revolutionary government will have kept its word, given after concluding the structural reform program. He added that the new officials, as soon as they are elected in totally honest elections, will have his administration's cooperation in beginning their work.

On the third Sunday in May, the Peruvian people will elect their president, 2 vice presidents, 60 senators and 180 deputies pursuant to the provisions of the new constitution. Whoever wins the election with a minimum of 36 percent of the valid votes will be proclaimed chief of state and vice presidents. Otherwise, congress will have to elect them. In other words, the deputies and senators will choose them by an absolute majority from the two lists of those who obtained the highest number of votes.

General Morales Bermudez said the political parties will have total guarantees to carry out their work but urged them to maintain national harmony. He asked the democratic parties to face extremists, "who are only seeking destruction," to tell them that Peru does not want to be plunged into chaos or see its economic recovery frustrated.

Regarding the government's veto of provisions of the new constitution which the assembly promulgated, the president said the de facto government follows its own legal guidelines, its 1968 revolutionary statute. He said this should not be viewed as contempt for the assembly and he commended the patriotism with which its 100 representatives did their work. He even congratulated himself for the inclusion of various accomplishments and principles of the armed forces government in the new constitution. He cited equal rights between men and women, the right to health care, education and job security among those accomplishments. He also mentioned the institutionalization of the workers participation in the ownership benefits and management of companies, the right for 18-year-olds to vote and economic pluralism.

He also recalled that the constitution also takes into consideration agrarian reform, mining development, rejection of colonialism, protection of small industries, control of the judicial branch and decentralization. The chief of state also announced that the armed forces will return to their quarters leaving behind a clear and positive contribution to the nation's democratic life. In the remaining year, he noted, the government will continue its efforts to fulfill its promise of economic recovery and the transfer of power.

MILITARY PARADE ENDS IN DISTURBANCES CALLED BY TEACHERS' UNION

PA300110 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0018 GMT 30 Jul 79 PA

[Text] Lima, 29 Jul (EFE)--Thousands of people demonstrated here today at the site of the military parade marking the 158th independence anniversary. Demonstrators who answered last week's appeal by the teachers union rushed to the area shortly after the military ceremonies ended but were dispersed by police and military security. One group reached the dais that the president, Gen Francisco Morales Bermudez, his cabinet ministers, military commanders and military officers had used during the parade.

Other groups blocked streets with heavy rocks and pieces of wood. The number of injuries and arrests is unknown. The teachers, whose union is controlled by the radical left, are staging an indefinite strike that is on its 55th day today. The parade marched down a broad 3-km avenue and about 250,000 people turned out to watch. Some of them were involved in the disturbances.

STRIKING TEACHERS KILLED IN CLASH WITH POLICE IN JULIACA

PA291725 Paris AFP in Spanish 1406 GMT 29 Jul 79 PA

[Text] Lima, 29 Jul (AFP)--Seven people were killed and many injured yesterday during clashes between striking teachers and police in Juliaca, 1,200 km southeast of Lima, the newspaper NOTICIAS reported today. The incidents, which occurred under circumstances that still have not been explained and over which the police are maintaining strict silence, apparently resulted from a sacrifice march [marcha de sacrificio] that striking teachers from a nearby town were making to the city of Puno, 1,350 km southeast of Lima. The march, in which some 50 teachers were participating, was intercepted by police, who used their firearms when they were unable to disperse the demonstrators. Several teachers and a 9-year-old boy were hit, according to the newspaper.

This incident was reported by a local radio station in Juliaca. This led to a public protest march, led by the town's assistant prefect (political authority), that went to the army's garrison No 5. The soldiers fired on the crowd when they came to the garrison seeking protection. According to the same source, most of the people who were wounded died later. No further details were available because authorities in the zone have refused to give any information regarding this incident.

TWO NEWSPAPERS RESUME PUBLICATION AFTER STRIKE

PA282242 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1744 GMT 28 Jul 79 PA

[Text] Lima, 28 Jul (EFE)--The newspapers CORREO and OJO, which circulate nationwide, resumed publication today following a strike to protest nonpayment of salaries. The strike was called off after Gen Juan Estrada, chief of the national information system, promised that all salaries due and the bonus payable in July to mark Peru's national day would be paid on Monday. Police released a striking graphics worker who had been arrested on Thursday.

ADMIRAL TIRADO ALCORTA URGES STRUGGLE AGAINST COMMUNISM

PY251427 Lima Domestic Service in Spanish 1200 GMT 25 Jul 79 PY

[Excerpt] The navy minister, Vice Adm Carlos Tirado Alcorta, called on officers and technical personnel of the naval aviation service not to ever allow the communists to carry out their plans and to defend the Christian principles of the Western world. He asked them to renew their efforts [words indistinct] with personal achievements to overcome the lack of economic resources. Tirado Alcorta emphasized the importance of unity within naval aviation. He also mentioned those who advocate work stoppages and general strikes. He said that strikes do not solve anything, that a country which does not work cannot recover from anything.

NUCLEAR, OIL AGREEMENTS REACHED WITH BRAZEL

PA272142 Paris AFP in Spanish 1953 GMT 27 Jul 79 PA

[Text] Caracas, 27 Jul (AFP)--Brazil and Venezuela signed here today a memorandum of understanding on cooperation in the peaceful use of atomic energy. The document was signed during Brazilian Foreign Minister Ramiro Saraiva Guerreiro's visit to Venezuela. Likewise, representatives of the two country's state-owned Petroleum concerns signed a contract raising from 20,000 to 50,000 barrels daily Brazilian purchases of petroleum from Venezuela and opening the possibility of increasing that figure if the need arises.

The nuclear cooperation agreement states the respect felt by the two nations toward international agreements they have signed, referring to the nonproleferation of atomic weapons as "worthy expressions of their dedication to the maintenance of world peace." The memorandum recalls that the peaceful use of nuclear energy has contributed "many benefits to humanity," and says that close cooperation in this field "is advantageous to the social, economic, scientific and technological development of their peoples." The document stipulates that the two governments will utilize consultation in order to create bases for cooperation in scientific, technological and development activities as well as the practical application of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes and in any other area involving the peaceful use of the atom in which the two countries may be interested.

Joint Communique Signed

PA281202 Paris AFP in Spanish 2015 GMT 27 Jul 79 PA

[Text] Caracas, 27 Jul (AFP)--Brazil and Venezuela took a firm step here today toward achieving closer relations at the end of Brazilian Foriegn Minister Ramiro Saraiva Guerreiro's 3-day visit to Venezuela. Brazil's chief diplomat and his Venezuelan counterpart Jose Alberto Zambrano established a high-level Coordination Committee to examine the wide range of possibilities for cooperation which both governments consider to be of "highest priority," according to Saraiva Guerreiro.

The two foreign ministers signed a joint communique in which they expressed their points of agreement regarding efforts to achieve a new international economic order, Latin American integration, and democracy, and respect for human rights on the continent. The two foreign ministers declared that their governments have resolved to cooperate actively in the reconstruction of Nicaragua and they confirmed their support for the treaty of Amazonic cooperation. The communique denounces the lack of progress in the North-South dialog and urges developed countries to abandon their protectionist policies which adversely affect the interests of developing countries.

Reviewing the political situation in Latin America, they noted "the relevance of national efforts to promote democracy, freedom and social justice" and stated that "guaranteed human rights is one of their government's permanent objectives." The foreign ministers expressed their intention "to increase consultations and talks between the Cartagena Agreement Board and the Brazilian Government in order to promote greater rapprochement." Regarding integration, they reaffirmed their governments' "firm political support" for the process of reorganization of the Latin American Free Trade Association (LAFTA), explaining that this reorganization must be based on "the continent's economic reality.

During his visit--Saraiva Guerreiro was received by President Luis Herrera Campins, who asked him to extend to Brazilian President Joao Figueiredo an invitation to visit Venezuela. The Brazilian foreign minister said that he was certain that Figueiredo will accept the invitation. However, he explained that the date and other details will have to be determined later. During Saraiva Guerreiro's visit a memorandum of understanding was signed for cooperation in the peaceful use of nuclear energy and a contract was signed under which Brazil will increase its purchase of crude from Venezuela from 20,000 to 50,000 barrels a day.

Guerreiro Comments on Cooperation

PA281741 Caracas VENPRES in Spanish 0737 GMT 28 Jul 79 PA

[Excerpts] Caracas, 27 Jul (VENPRES)--As a result of an agreement between Brazilian Foreign Minister Ramiro Saraiva Guerreiro and Venezuelan Foreign Minister Alberto Zambrano Velasco, the Brazilian and Venezuelan governments today created a committee to make relations between the two countries more dynamic and fruitful. In a speech at the end of his 3-day visit, Saraiva Guerreiro stressed that the new institution, to be called the Venezuelan-Brazilian Coordination Committee, will outline the path to be followed in the daily governmental and diplomatic activities. The committee, to be composed of dozens of experts from the two countries, will be headed by Brazilian Ambassador Joao Hermes Pereira and Venezuelan Maria Cristina Gomez de Sucre. The Brazilian representative is chief of the Foreign Ministry's America Department and the Venezuelan Representative holds the post of international policy director of the Foreign Ministry.

Unlike the old joint commissions in charge of various cooperation sectors, the Coordination Committee is a high-level body with the mission of unifying and harmonizing all aspects dealing with economic, trade, cultural, scientific and technological cooperation, Foreign Minister Saraiva Guerreiro said. In view of its broad responsibility, it is destined to become a preeminent political instrument which shows the two governments' decision to give high priority to bilateral cooperation.

As a basic aspect, Saraiva Guerreiro stressed the geographic unity of the two nations as they share 2,200 km of common border. He added that the demarcation of the border, approved in a solemn session in Caracas on 23 August 1973, also confirms the spirit of harmony and friendship that has always been present in their relations. Saraiva Guerreiro added that economic and financial relations between Brazil and Venezuela have substantially increased, stressing the establishment of banking relations. He noted that a branch of the Banco do Brazil was installed in Caracas last year while the Banco Union opened a branch in Sao Paulo. The foreign minister also stressed the association of the capital and efforts of Brazilian and Venezuelan companies for constructing, with truly Latin American technology, one of the world's largest hydroelectric plants in Venezuela.

The Brazilian minister added that as an element that increases the level of trade, petroleum is gaining increasing importance, changing the downward trend which made Brazil a marginal purchaser of Venezuelan petroleum. In his speech, Saraiva Guerreiro did not refer to Thursday's agreement which established that Venezuela will increase its sale of petroleum to Brazil to 50,000 barrels a day. However, he noted that the petroleum potential in both countries is far from being exhausted and will not halt the expansion of the markets of either country. After summarizing all that has been done, the Brazilian foreign minister analyzed the possibilities of cooperation between the state enterprises involved in the research of new technologies for the petroleum, petrochemical and mineral, particularly bauxite, industries. Saraiva Guerreiro said he is certain that the members of the committee will always have "the creative potential of the Venezuelans and Brazilians as their inspiration and goal."

$20 MILLION TO BE PROVIDED TO NICARAGUA FOR RELIEF

PA300003 Paris AFP in Spanish 2340 GMT 29 Jul 79 PA

[Text] Managua, 29 Jul (AFP)--Venezuela will immediately contribute $20 million for Nicaragua's reconstruction and has pledged to establish an International Relief (?fund), representatives of the two government reported today at the end of a work session in this capital. A Venezuelan delegation of 52 officials and private representatives met for several hours today with their Nicaraguan counterparts to determine the priority assistance needed by the new Sandinist regime to rebuild the country.

OIL FROM TABAGO TANKER COLLISION ADVANCING TOWARD COAST

PA281806 Paris AFP in Spanish 1600 GMT 28 Jul 79 PA

[Text] Caracas, 28 Jul (AFP)--Huge oil slicks, which in some cases are 1 mile wide and 3 to 4 miles long, are moving toward the Venezuelan coast from the island of Tabago following the collision of two oil supertankers in the Caribbean 1 week ago. An official report indicates that the huge black oil slick was seen north of Chacopata, in Sucre, 400 km west of here, and east of Margarita Island, Coche and Los Testigos, in Nueva Esparta. Jerson Sucre, of the Environment and Natural Resources Ministry, said that a thin film of oil is covering large areas of the Caribbean Sea from Tobago to the Venezuelan coast. The huge oilspill was caused by the collision of the supertankers Atlantic Express and Aegean Captain, which has already caused more than $150 million in losses and the disappearance of 26 crewmembers from the two tankers.

FOREIGN MINISTER ZAMBRANO WILL ATTEND NONALINED SUMMIT

FL281557 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1539 GMT 28 Jul 79 FL

[Text] Venezuelan Foreign Minister Jose Alberto Zambrano will head his country's delegation to the nonalined countries sixth summit conference scheduled to be held in Havana in September. According to the Caracas morning paper EL NACIONAL, Foreign Minister Zambrano Velasco made the announcement himself, adding that Venezuela will attend the summit in its status of observer just as it has done in the past. The Venezuelan foreign minister emphasized that since the summit will be held in Havana so soon after the events in Nicaragua, it could be a great opportunity to express views on the events that led to the overthrow of the Somoza dictatorship. This will be the first time Venezuela will attend a nonalined countries conference with a high-level delegation.

GOVERNMENT STUDIES 'REGULATION' OF MEDIA PROGRAMS

PA281751 Caracas VENPRES in Spanish 1500 GMT 28 Jul 79 PA

[Excerpt] Maracaibo, 27 Jul (VENPRES)--Venezuelan Minister of Culture Guillermo Yepez Boscan said here that the press, radio and television will be "regulated" so that they may fulfill the purpose of offering informative and cultural services to the public. Yepez Boscan revealed that the government is studying the regulation of social media programming to make it more informative and culturally oriented. He recalled that in his government program, President Herrera had promised that he would change the current press, radio and television programming, which is now primarily recreational, to be 25 percent informative and 75 percent cultural.

Referring to "cheap and vulgar" foreign music, the minister said "it constitutes an imposed cultural infiltration in the country, which has a negative effect on our own cultural identity." In this respect, he said, in the name of Venezuelan society, the government will search for mechanisms that will permit the promotion of Venezuelan values and thus "oppose and reduce such infiltration in the country."

BRIEFS

VENEZUELAN AMBASSADOR DIES--Caracas, 23 July (VENPRES)--Czechoslovak authorities today reported that Julio Torre Vivas, Venezuelan ambassador to Czechoslovakia, died at a Prague Hospital last night after suffering from an ailment for several days. He was 72 years old. [Caracas Diplomatic Information Service in Spanish 1545 GMT 24 Jul 79 PA]

COSTA RICA

ECHEVERRIA TO RESIGN BOTH POSITIONS IN AUGUST

PA282019 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1730 GMT 28 Jul 79 PA

[Text] Public Security and Interior Minister Juan Jose Echeverria Brealey has decided to resign from both ministries, it was learned from government sources. His resignation will be effective the latter part of August. The executive branch is looking for his replacement in both portfolios. Echeverria Brealey is the most important minister in the present administration not only because he holds two ministries, but also because he participates in the most important administrations decisions. Echeverria Brealey will be appointed as Costa Rican ambassador to the United Nations, replacing Rodofo Piza Escalante, who will occupy the presidency of the Inter-American Human Rights Court as of 1 September.

GUATEMALA

GUERRILLAS SET DEADLINE TO EXCHANGE DEPUTY FOREIGN MINISTER

PA272327 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2251 GMT 27 Jul 79 PA

[Text] Guatemala City, 27 Jul (ACAN-EFE)--The Rebel Armed Forces [FAR], the leftwing guerrilla group that kidnaped Guatemalan Deputy Foreign Minister Alfonso Alonzo Lima, today set a final deadline until 1800 local time (0000 GMT) for the government to fulfill its demands. According to phone calls made to a number of communications media and to the family of Alonzo, who was kidnaped last Wednesday, "if two persons captured by the police are not released this afternoon, the deputy foreign minister will be killed." The guerrillas want Oscar Ballesteros and Julio Cesar Verougo to be released. These two men were allegedly arrested in Puerto Barrios, on the Atlantic coast, but the police deny having them in prison.

Alonzo Lima's family has published an advertisement asking the guerrillas "to bear in mind the grief of the family of this official who has had nothing to do with the political actions of the governments [for which] he has served as an honest official." They also ask the guerrillas to indicate in what way they can do all that is humanly possible in order to return Alonzo Lima to his family. Alonzo Lima served in the three previous governments as deputy economy minister in charge of Central American integration affairs. The current administration transferred him to the post of deputy foreign minister.

Massive Search for Alonzo

PA270356 Paris AFP in Spanish 2208 GMT 26 Jul 79 PA

[Text] Guatemala City, 26 Jul (AFP)--Some 7,000 Guatemalan police agents began a massive search of houses in the capital and in other parts of the country at dawn today, it was revealed here today. This morning, La Limonada District, made up mostly of miserable shacks, in Guatemala City was searched. It was learned that common criminals were caught in the police dragnet. However, the police have not found Deputy Foreign Minister Alfonso Alonzo Lima, kidnaped last Wednesday by the Rebel Armed Forces guerrilla group.

RELATIONS WITH NICARAGUA WILL NOT CHANGE

PA270305 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0910 GMT 26 Jul 79 PA

[Text] Guatemala City, 26 Jul (ACAN-EFE)--The Guatemalan Foreign Ministry said today that this country "will maintain its relations with the Nicaraguan Government. The Foreign Ministry explained that, last Tuesday, Guatemalan Charge d'Affaires in Managua Olga Olivero de Sandino presented Nicaraguan Foreign Minister Miguel d'Escoto with this message. The note said: "The Guatemalan Government, as a part of the Central American community, respects and applies the constitutional precept of maintaing and cultivating fraternal cooperation and solidarity with all Central American states." It added that "Guatemala, ratifying its decision to reflect the sacred principle in international law of respect and nonintervention in the domestic or foreign affairs of other states, invariably maintains its relations with the Nicaraguan Government." "It also expressed its profound satisfaction at the political solution that will allow the brotherly Nicaraguan people to attain the peace so necessary to heal their wounds, promote socio-economic development and strengthen their democratic guidelines," the note presented to Nicaraguan Foreign Minister D'Escoto concluded.

HONDURAS

GOVERNMENT PRESS SECRETARY REITERATES COUNTRY'S NEUTRALITY

PA271835 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1544 GMT 27 Jul 79 PA

[Text] Tegucigalpa, 27 Jul (ACAN-EFE)--Herman Allan Padgett, press secretary of the Honduran military government, reiterated here today the neutrality of his country toward the domestic affairs of neighboring states. He thus replied to international press reports which he described as "biased" and trying to show that a Nicaraguan counter-revolution is being planned in Honduras. Padgett affirmed: "It has been said over and over that the government will not let Honduras become a sanctuary for invasion of a neighboring country or a hunting ground for the armies of the countries which surround us." Honduras has observed the principle of neutrality in Nicaraguan affairs. It captured national guardsmen as well as Sandinist guerrillas during the height of the Nicaraguan civil war. After the defeat of Gen Anastasio Somoza and his National Guard, former military officers of that armed service sought refuge in Honduran territory. Some of them surrendered, others were captured, but all of them are in Honduras as refugees or political exiles and are being treated the same as the Sandinist guerrillas were when they fell into the hands of the Honduran Army.

NICARAGUA

SANDINIST STAFF DISCUSSES NATIONAL SECURITY, DEFENSE

PA291853 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 0015 GMT 29 Jul 79 PA

[News conference held by members of the Sandinist National Liberation Front Joint National Directorate on 28 Jul 1979 at the German Pomares military complex in Managua--presumably live]

[Excerpts] [Unidentified speaker] We want to make one thing clear. Our basic interest is [words indistinct] ofour people. We, almost all the members of the Joint National Directorate of the Sandinist Front, have called you here to communicate, through you, with our people. We want to discuss the fundamental problems of the revolutionary process we are carrying out [words indistinct] correspond to the Joint National Directorate of the Sandinist Front.

We do not intend to stop communicating with the people after this conference. Furthermore, if comrades Henry Ruiz and Jaime Wheelock are not here now it is because of the tasks [words indistinct]. We will be doing the same in the next few days. [words indistinct] of the Joint National Directorate to discuss with our people all types of [word indistinct]. Today, we are going to dedicate this conference solely to [words indistinct]. We are going to discuss the military organization and defense of the Sandinist revolution. We will discuss only that subject because, we repeat, we are interested in discussing with our people the problems we are facing in this process and the situations that might arise during the process.

However, we have invited the members of the national and international news media for two reasons: First, so that you may witness our communication with the Nicaraguan people and you may inform the world about it, and also so that you may contribute to the task of communicating to the Nicaraguan people the Sandinist way of thinking. Through a question and answer session we will have, we may be able to clarify any questions you may have about the subject we will be discussing today. We ask that you restrict your questions to the subject we will be discussing today. Unfortunately, we must make this request because we have noticed that some news agencies have been caught [sorprendidos] reporting erroneous, false and mistaken information on what the Sandinist revolution is and what it is attempting to accomplish. This is a very regrettable situation because it can affect the future of a whole nation. We will refer specifically to three recent reports. It has been reported that we are organizing internationalist brigades in Nicaragua to fight in Guatemala and El Salvador. Nothing could be more false and absurd than this. At this time, and ever since we started our struggle, the Sandinist front's primary concern has been the fate of the Nicaraguan people. Today, our task is reconstruction. What we want now is to be left in peace and quiet to work on the reconstruction of a new Nicaragua. We are not going to go looking for conflicts elsewhere. Any conflict that might arise would have a negative effect on our people. Another report circulated because a Sandinist and reconstruction government delegation went to Cuba in line with a program of visit to various countries that we have worked out and have already initiated in our search for aid and for our reconstruction. The report said that all Sandinist fighters had been trained by Cuba. This also is false and absurd. The thousands of Sandinists who were trained in 12-hour courses to fight an army with years of experience would have liked the opportunity to have received training, not in Cuba necessarily, but anywhere.

Let this be clear: The only official spokesman for the Sandinist front are the members of the [Joint] National Directorate. Only the members of the [Joint] National Directorate can speak for the Sandinist front. We ask that in the future you consider official, true and certain only what any of the members of the [Joint] National Directorate tells you. We believe that in this way our process will not encounter as many difficulties, although many were left behind by Somozism. This way you will play a more important role than just searching for news. [words indistinct] in the construction of a new situation in a country such as ours. We have said that we will discuss the military organization and defense of the revolution. Tomas Borge will speak first. In addition to being a member of the [Joint] National Directorate, he is the interior minister and is responsible for state security affairs.

[Tomas Borge] [passage indistinct] the task of the Interior Ministry is very broad, complex and difficult. It involves dealing with the country's mayors, political chiefs, the organizations of the judicial branch, (?prisons) and, above all, with state security. On the other hand, we have begun organizing the national police force. In this regard, we are facing the difficulties common in all budding revolutionary processes. We lack experience in all these matters, but we are acquiring it rapidly. Moreover, we have already acquired some experience through this revolutionary process. Therefore, we are organizing a police force that will have its own insignia and will be trained to serve and protect the people. A series of irregularities that still exist will be controlled by this police force, which will have high technical competence and will demonstrate great revolutionary and Sandinist discipline.

We are also organizing the state security organizations, which are designed to protect the revolution and our people's interests. These organizations will be primarily engaged in searching for war criminals, some of whom are conducting terrorist and criminal activities. It is necessary to (?prevent) the National Guard elements and security agents who fled in panic from infiltrating into the country and, in effect, it is necessary to protect our country, our fatherland from any attempted aggression or conspiracy prepared either inside or outside the country. All these efforts are being organized in conjunction with our comrades of the Joint National Directorate and the general staff of the Sandinist armed forces.

Therefore, gentlemen, we face various difficulties. The entire state apparatus fell apart--the National Guard, the entire state apparatus. And on these ruins, we are beginning to reconstruct the country (?not) as a material entity, but rather by rebuilding the institutions that guide the country. Of course, this produces different difficulties. One of these is the problem of the jails, because the only jail that exists is the Modelo jail [words indistinct] and there is no other place for us to keep prisoners. They were living in refugee centers under very difficult conditions, even more difficult than those who are in the Modelo jail. We did not know what these men were doing. We discovered that their relatives were supplying them with weapons. We learned that they were escaping to stage raids to kill Sandinist fighters. We could not permit the refugee camps to become terrorist camps and for this reason, we decided to convert the original refugee centers into prison camps and take those prisoners to the Modelo jail where we could exercise greater control and greater vigilance. [as heard] It is true that many of them escaped, helped by certain people in the area, and they took refuge in the embassies. Therefore, the embassies are now full of criminals. Most of the criminals have thus fled, although some of them remain in the Modelo jail. These criminals will be judged by common courts and by the common laws of the country--the country's penal laws. The revolution will implement new laws, [words indistinct] modern, but these laws cannot be applied to those criminals because penal laws have no retroactive effect, as everyone knows. Therefore, they will be judged under the present Nicaraguan penal laws, which do not provide for a death penalty. No matter what new penal laws are applied--laws which will be established to punish crimes against the revolution and common crimes--these new laws will not provide a death sentence either. The death penalty has been buried forever in Nicaragua. It is important for everyone to be aware of this decision reached by the Sandinist National Liberation Front [FSLN]. Those who try to take justice into their own hands are violating the law. No one can take justice into his own hands. It will be up to the Government of National Reconstruction, through the judicial apparatus--because there will not even be military courts--to judge the war criminals who have caused so much damage, so much bloodshed and so much pain in this country.

[Humberto Ortega] I now wish to announce some tangible measures we have been implementing to speed up the process of organizing our popular Sandinist army. Our Joint National Directorate has decided to appoint a general command [comandancia general] of the Sandinist people's army. This general command is comprised of three comrades: Comrade Commander Luis Carrion, Comrade Commander Tomas Borge and myself. Thus, we are among the leadership of our Joint National Directorate and, at the same time, representatives of our working people. Therefore, we are in charge of fulfilling this work and we wish to pledge before our people that we will do everything possible and will sweat and even spill our blood if necessary to fulfill such an important mission as the one that has been entrusted to us by the FSLN. At the same time that we make this pledge to you, we are certain that you will also pledge before the popular Sandinist revolution to help in carrying out this task rapidly and well.

At the same time, we have appointed a general staff of the Sandinist army. In other words, we have a general command comprised of the three aforementioned comrades and we have a general staff, comprised as follows:

Commander Joaquin Cuadra, Chief of the General Staff, who fought bravely together with Comrades Carlos Nunez and William Ramirez as insurrectional leaders in Managua and other places in the country; Comrade Julio Ramos, chief of communications, who also fought bravely in Esteli; Comrade Adolfo Chamorro, chief of personnel, who led the fighting in Chontales and (Huaso). Comrade Osvaldo Lacayo, chief of operations, who led seasoned and heroic units in Managua and Carazo; Comrade Leopoldo Rivas, chief of services, who was one of the members of the general staff in Leon; Comrade Raul Beneiro, chief of the Sandinist air force, who also fought in Managua and Carazo; Comrade Carrion, commander of artillery, who fought in the northern front in Matagalpa together with our unforgettable Commander German Pomares Ordonez before Pomares' death in Jinotega; Comrade Javier Pichardo, who became famous as a bold fighter of the Benjamin Zeledon Southern Front, and Comrade Alvaro Ferreri, who also fought in the Benjamin Zeledon Southern Front. Ferreri will be chief of the military engineering section. Comrade Pichardo is chief of special forces. At the same time, we have appointed Comrade Jose Valdivia, who was also with the Benjamin Zeledon Southern Front, as the Sandinist armed forces representative to the Government of National Reconstruction. In turn, the Government of National Reconstruction has appointed him deputy defense minister. We wish to add that Commander Eden Pastora has been named deputy interior minister. Commander Hugo Torres will be chief of the State Security Department. This post is under Comrade Tomas Borge, who is in the Interior Ministry.

We also (?know) and are working on [words indistinct] the junta of the Government of National Reconstruction regarding the need to establish a mandatory military service. Naturally, one formally calls it mandatory. But for you militiamen, workers and peasants, for you the Nicaraguan [word indistinct] it will not be mandatory to participate in the defense of our country. On the contrary, we believe it will be voluntary. We want to announce that this decree on mandatory military service is already being drafted. As soon as possible, we expect to be able to receive, in an organized way, the large number of Nicaraguans who want to participate in the defense of this glorious Sandinist revolution.

[Luis Carrion] Turning to another subject, I will refer briefly to the popular Sandinist militias. They are one of the most wonderful and significant fruits of this long revolutionary struggle. The militiaman in the street watches over his district, persecutes the lackey, the spy and the Somozist criminal. He (?reminds me) of the popular combatants who, in a great show of bravery and heroism, lunged emptyhanded against the armored vehicles and attacked the patrols of the Somozist National Guard with contact bombs, sticks and knives. Better than anything else, the militiaman symbolizes the courage and the [word indistinct] to win or die of this people who have been heroic a thousand times. For this reason, the FSLN holds the popular militias in great esteem. It feels that the militias are destined to render important services--as they have done so far--to the Nicaraguan revolution. That is why we are devoting great efforts to raising their organizational and technical level and their degree of discipline so they may become a truly effective force.

We also note some of the problems caused by our comrade militiamen, well-intentioned members of the population, when they try, in a disorganized manner, to help us. For example, the city of Managua is full of checkpoints which halt vehicles, stop pedestrians and thereby hinder the normal activities of the inhabitants. We need to reestablish the country's production. We need to reestablish the economy. We are undergoing a serious economic crisis. We must work rapidly to reconstruct what Somozism destroyed. These checkpoints, these post manned by comrade militiamen who, with good intentions, are trying to help prevent the counterrevolutionaries from carrying out their activities, turn out to be detrimental to the efforts which the junta of the Government of National Reconstruction and the Sandinist front are making to return the country to complete normalcy and productive activity. We urge all these comrades to report to their militia headquarters. We urge them not to set up posts in the city unless they are specifically instructed to do so by the commanders of the militia or the Sandinist front.

In addition, the interests of the revolutionary process are being contravened by the activities being carried out by certain sectors who are arbitrarily requistioning vehicles and other property owned by private individuals or the government. These are unlawful activities, although some hide behind red and black scarves to commit them. We will not allow this to continue. This must end once and for all, and I repeat that we are prepared to use all means at our disposal to end this situation.

Comrade militiamen, civil population in arms, we hereby want to record the position of the Sandinist front regarding armed groups which are moving through the city in an anarchic and illegal manner. It should be clear that the people have placed their confidence, legitimately and properly, in the hands of the FSLN because the FSLN has always tried to act in consonance with the most profound interests of our nation--the most deeply-felt interests of all our people. Those activities mentioned are detrimental to the interests of all our people and we will bring them to an end. Thank you very much.

[Question] Agustin Fuentes of LATIN-REUTER. In order to quell any speculation that might occur, could you comment on the unity of the FSLN, considering its importance to the defense of the revolution?

[Unidentified speaker] Well, we have representatives of the Sandinist front and comrades, who due to certain historical circumstances, were somewhat divided during the insurrection. However, we are now more united and more firmly amalgamated. Here we are. [passage indistinct]

[Unidentified speaker] The U.S. ambassador arrived in the country today. We went to the airport to meet him. We told him that he was welcome in our country, that our revolution and our people wanted to have good relations with the U.S. Government and to be friends with its people but on the basis--we clearly told him--of absolute respect for our dignity and national sovereignty. We are a small country, but we consider ourselves equal to any other country in the world. We told the U.S. ambassador that one of our main concerns in defending the fatherland against the threats of counterrevolutionaries and the possibility of Somozist terrorism, is the need to arm ourselves and that, in this regard, we would ask the U.S. Government for arms for the Sandinist army. For the time being, that will be our principal source. [applause]

[Question] From EFE in San Jose, Costa Rica. I would like to know why some commanders are absent? In the first place, we learned today that there are two deputy interior ministers, first Eden Pastora and now (?Hugo Torres). I would like to know if everything that you are doing is approved by the government junta in the first place, and secondly, why is Commander Ezequiel [words indistinct] Managua? I would also like you to explain the matter of the general staff. Who will be the chief of the general staff and why is Berdardino Larios absent when it was understood that he was going to have a very important post within the Sandinist army?

[Unidentified speaker] In the first place, I believe that the list of the general staff (?has been read). Joaquin Cuadra is the chief of the general staff. In the second place, we do not have two deputy interior ministers. Comrade Eden Pastora is the deputy interior minister and Bernardino Larios is the defense minister. He is not here because this conference, or rather this appearance before our people, was scheduled by the Joint National Directorat of the Sandinist front which, among other things, discuss some matters relating to the state--to the junta of the Government of National Reconstruction. However, we came here to speak primarily about things that concern us.

[Question] I would like to know what role the popular militia is playing at this time and whether you are going to function separately from the Sandinist army or whether you will be incorporated into the army.

[Answer] Our country's glorious popular militia is being centralized, as Luis said, in order to give them intensive training and gradually incorporate them into the National Army, the Sandinist army. Later, when mandatory military service becomes effective, there will probably be no need for the militia. This matter is being studied.

[Question] The appointments of a number of people in the purely military sphere have just been announced. I would like to know what role Defense Minister Bernardino Larios will play in that field?

[Answer] [passage indistinct] Military assistance from foreign governments, the need to obtain funds for our army's budget, the need to seek military advice for our army, [words indistinct] war materiel for our army are functions of that ministry among others.

Defense Minister Views Military Situation

PA270414 Paris AFP in Spanish 2029 GMT 26 Jul 79 PA

[Text] Managua, 26 Jul (AFP)--The Nicaraguan National Guard was defeated because it did not fight for a cause and lacked morale during the last days of Anastasio Somoza's regime, the new defense minister, Col Bernardo Larios, told AFP today. On the other hand, he said, the Sandinists fought for a cause and had high morale. At the end of the war, the soldiers no longer fought for General Somoza, they fought for their own survival. "The national guardsmen knew the people hated them and only fought to save themselves. When they learned that there was no hope, they fled in disarray," he added.

Colonel Larios, who was imprisoned for plotting against Anastasio Somoza, took refuge in Costa Rica and was appointed by the junta of the Government of National Reconstruction to the post of defense minister. "The National Guard," he said, "was very disciplined, well-trained and oriented toward opposing subversion, but it became completely separated from the people. The longer the war lasted, the more isolated it felt and its morale dropped. Colonel Mejia and the new general staff, appointed during the last days of the war, were part of the best and more honest National Guard officers, but it was too late," he admitted.

"The new National Guard will play a completely different role from the one it has played so far. It will not have the task of defending the Somoza dynasty's interests and will work actively with the people in the task of reconstruction," he explained. Colonel Larios also said that the command structures existing during the guerrilla struggle must be extensively modified in order to meet the needs of a regular army. "I have not met with the members of the new General Staff," he said, "but one of my adjutants discussed the new military guidelines with them and they were very receptive."

As defense minister, Colonel Larios finds himself in an especially delicate situation. His post places him above the men who won the war against Somoza and led the junta and the government to power. According to some observers, relations between the Army and the Government, especially regarding the defense minister, could become one of the first serious difficulties to confront the regime. Colonel Larios also said that several high-ranking National Guard officers had contacted him asking to be integrated into the new army.

FSLN'S HERNANDEZ ANNOUNCES PLANS TO SUPPORT OTHER GUERRILLAS

PA270400 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0025 GMT 27 Jul 79 PA

[Text] San Jose, 26 (ACAN-EFE)--Costa Rican guerrilla Plutarco Elias Hernandez, a Sandinist National Liberation Front (FSLN) commander, has announced that international brigades of insurgents will leave Managua for other countries to cooperate with other revolutionary groups. In statements to the Costa Rican evening paper LA PRENSA LIBRE, Hernandez, who is still in Managua, said that his work in that nation has ended and that "Other people require my assistance in their struggle for liberation."

Hernandez, who was arrested in Costa Rica in 1978 while he was directing an illegal military school, was pardoned this year by the Costa Rican Government without having served his sentence for participating in a 1969 attack on a local prison to free Carlos Fonseca Amador, leader of the FSLN. In mid-1979, he established the Simon Bolivar Latin American Brigade, which consisted of 2,000 men various nationalities, who assisted the Nicaraguan guerrillas.

LA PRENSA LIBRE reports that Hernandez has not ruled out the possibility that his men may support insurgents in Guatemala and El Salvador.

Ortega Criticizes Statement

PA281909 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1818 GMT 28 Jul 79 PA

[Text] Managua, 28 Jul (ACAN-EFE)--Daniel Ortega Saavedra, member of the Nicaraguan ruling junta, has criticized Costa Rican guerrilla Plutarco Elias Hernandez for announcing that volunteer brigades would go to other nations. Ortega Saavedra pointed out that such statements are harmful to the Nicaraguan revolutionary process. He said Hernandez was not authorized to make such statements. The Sandinist commander said the formation of such a brigade exists only in Hernandez' mind. "I have not authorized him to make such statements," he emphasized.

Costa Rican guerrilla Plutarco Hernandez, commander of the "Sandinist front," announced the departure of international brigades from Nicaragua "to other countries, to cooperate with other revolutionary groups." In statements to the Costa Rican newspaper LA PRENSA LIBRE, Hernandez said in Nicaragua that his work in that country had ended and that "other countries demand my cooperation in the liberation struggle."

Meanwhile, former Panamanian Health Minister Hugo Spadafora, chief of the Panamanian volunteer brigade that fought in Nicaragua with the Sandinist front, said, on arriving in that country with his men from Managua yesterday, that the members of that armed body are ready to go to any country where the people are opposing injustice and tyranny.

SOMOZA'S SON PREPARES INVASION FROM HONDURAS

PA281859 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1755 GMT 28 Jul 79 PA

[Text] Managua, 28 Jul (ACAN-EFE)--The Nicaraguan Army has received reports of a possible invasion from Honduras, and it is ready to repulse any such adventure, ruling junta member Daniel Ortega Saavedra has reported.

The Sandinist National Liberation Front commander said it has been indicated that Col Anastasio Somoza Portocarrero, son of deposed dictator Anastasio Somoza Debayle, will lead a large contingent of soldiers to invade Nicaragua from Honduras. Ortega said that resistance, which was causing uncertainty in Managua, has come under control even though a few small groups of former soldiers, who are gradually disappearing, still remain. Those groups were staging acts of sabotage. Last week they attacked the Camino Real Hotel, headquarters of the ruling junta, twice.

The Nicaraguan Government official said that Deputy Interior Minister Eden Pastora, Commander Cero, is touring several parts of Nicaragua to reorganize the Sandinist army.

Ortega Saavedra said that remarks such as those by Costa Rican guerrilla Plutarco Elias Hernandez, who said that a brigade of insurgents is being organized to fight in other countries, harm the Nicaraguan revolutionary process. He disowned such remarks and noted that Hernandez represents no one. He said that the creation of such a brigade is a figment of Hernandez' imagination. "I disown him," he stressed.

Meanwhile, Managua is returning to normal. Streets are being repaired to normal. Streets are being repaired and the water supply is being restored. The city is slowly beginning to look like a metropolis again. However, Managua residents are still nervous. A group of newsmen traveling in a battered bus observed how when a motor vehicle made a loud noise, several bystanders instinctively sought shelter thinking it was gunfire.

GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS COMMENT ON VISIT TO CUBA

PA281430 Paris AFP in Spanish 0531 GMT 28 Jul 79 PA

[Text] Managua, 27 Jul (AFP)--A Nicaraguan Government mission headed by Alfonso Robelo, member of the Government of National Reconstruction junta that assumed power 8 days ago, will travel to Venezuela on Monday, it was officially announced here today. In a news conference held (?on his return) from Cuba, where, along with Moises Hassan, he formalized the renewal of diplomatic relations with Cuba, Robelo announced that he will travel to Caracas to participate in the meeting of the Latin American Economic System (LAES).

Robelo added that at the end of next week, another "high-level" official mission will go to the United States to make known the serious situation in which the Somozist regime left the country. He added that delegations will subsequently be sent to various countries--noting that they will initially be sent to the Arab world--to request aid for reconstruction tasks.

Moises Hassan, who participated in the news conference, said that the Nicaraguan Government knows how to distinguish between the countries which were its friends in the struggle against Somozism and those which were indifferent or hostile. But he added that this will not prevent the establishment of ties of friendship with all those countries if they so desire.

The renewal of diplomatic relations with Cuba, which was formalized in Havana today, will lead to the immediate dispatch of hundreds of Cuban doctors and acceptance of Cuban President Fidel Castro's offer of substantial educational aid. During the news conference it was disclosed that 60 Cuban doctors have already arrived in Managua to cooperate in the reconstruction government's emergency health programs. Other contingents will arrive in the next few days. Robelo categorically denied that Cuban military advisers are currently in Nicaragua. Castro has not been invited to visit Nicaragua at this time, but the possibility that he will do so soon has not been ruled out, Robelo added.

Other Latin American presidents will be invited "because it is advisable that they see with their own eyes what we have inherited from the Somozist dictatorship." Culture Minister Ernesto Cardenal said that during the brief official visit to Havana, Cartro praised the moderation of the Nicaraguan revolution and told them privately that "you should not commit the errors we committed."

Officials Discuss National Affairs in Havana

PA231559 Paris AFP in Spanish 0520 GMT 28 Jul 79 PA

[Text] Havana, 27 Jul (AFP)--Commander Cero, Eden Pastora, new deputy interior minister of the Government of National Reconstruction, reported here today that the number of Sandinist guerrillas who came to Cuba for training before fighting the Somozist forces was "less than 10." "None of my comrades present here came to Cuba before the fighting. If as many Sandinists--100, for instance--as some claim had been trained in Cuba, the war would never have taken so long," Pastora said smiling. Commander Cero became very popular in June 1978 when he was able to leave Nicaragua with several political prisoners after holding deputies and ministers hostage in the congressional hall of the National Palace in Managua.

In turn, junta member Moises Hassan said his country's officials will not pursue a nationalization policy except for natural resources. "Concerning land reform, just by confiscating Somoza's properties, we can make 40 percent of the land available to peasants," Hassan added. "Our administration is neither Marxist nor (?social-democratic), but it intends to follow its own democratic route without adopting any set ideology or copying the Cuban regime," Hassan stated.

Another junta member, Culture Minister Father Ernesto Cardenal, called on the nations of the world to send materials that will permit a "rebirth" of culture in Nicaragua. "Culture must not become something of secondary importance in Nicaragua. Our people are hungry after the Somozist atrocities, but culture is as important as bread and farming," he added. "A new, extraordinary culture shall flourish in the country, but we need help to do that. We need paint for painters, paper to write editorials and cameras to make movies," Cardenal noted.

Cuban Medical Team in Managua

FL271829 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1741 GMT 27 Jul 79 FL

[Text] A Cuban medical brigade composed of 60 specialists, nurses and technicians has been in Managua since Wednesday taking care of the Nicaraguan people. The group, led by Vice Minister of Public Health Pedro Azcuy, was received upon arrival at Augusto Cesar Sandino International Airport by Adolfo Chamorro and (Walter Ferreti Fonseca), commanders of the Sandinist National Liberation Front--FSLN.

At the welcoming ceremony held at Managua's airport, a platoon greeted the Cuban delegation which then was welcomed by Commander (Ferreti). The FSLN leader noted in his remarks that it is a source of great satisfaction to know that the Cuban people are present at the moment of triumph.

In his remarks to welcome the Cuban medical brigade at Managua's airport on Wednesday, FSLN Comdr (Walter Ferreti Fonseca) stressed Cuba's solidarity with the Nicaraguan people's struggle. And he added: On behalf of the Nicaraguan people, we give you the most cordial welcome expecting that these ties of revolutionary friendship and brotherhood will be expanded more and more in the struggles of oppressed people against Yankee imperialism.

For his part, FSLN Comdr Adolfo Chamorro, chief of the Augusto Cesar Sandino International Airport, upon arrival of the Cuban medical team, expressed his satisfaction for the presence in Nicaragua of a representation of the first free territory in America.

The Cuban brigade is staying at the Hotel Las Mercedes across the air terminal before going on to a definite location to begin its work in a country which needs medical attention urgently.

ATTORNEY GENERAL ISSUES STATEMENT ON CONFISCATIONS

PA271536 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 0234 GMT 27 Jul 79 PA

[Text] The Office of the Attorney General of the Republic of Nicaragua notifies citizens that:

In connection with the confiscation of all goods that were the property of the members of the Somoza family, of the military of the old regime and of officials who have left the country since December 1977, it is requested that whoever is in possession of these goods report them and place them at the disposal of the Office of the Attorney General. At the same time, persons are cautioned about the need to report to the Office of the Attorney General the existence of other goods subject to confiscation so that requisitioning may be ordered by the competent authority, that is, the Office of the Attorney General. All goods recovered or about to be recovered in accordance with the orders issued to date will become state property, which in turn will place them at the service of the Nicaraguan people.

Citizens in general are cautioned that confiscation of all above-mentioned goods must be carried out with the greatest order and through the Office of the Attorney General, and that persons unlawfully taking possession of goods confiscated or subject to confiscation will be punished. Any appropriation or confiscation of goods not ordered by or endorsed by the Office of the Attorney General will be considered illegal.

Anyone who believes his personal rights have been violated by appropriation of his goods must appeal in writing to excercise his rights since it is understood that, because of the present situation, confusion may arise with regard to confiscation of goods ordered by the junta of the Government of National Reconstruction.

We confirm to the heroic people of Nicaragua that the junta of the Government of National Reconstruction will proceed to recover the goods and assets which were accumulated by the Somoza family and their accomplices through extortion and thievery. To this end, everyone's participation is needed so as to serve the interests of the majority in an organized manner. We also wish to assure all those persons, public employees and officials who have not obtained their goods with the Nicaraguan people's money that their property rights to those goods will be respected.

BORGE, RAMIREZ AGAIN DENY EXECUTIONS

PA280238 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2332 GMT 7 Jul 79 PA

[By Adolfo Ruiz Pacheco]

[Text] Managua, 27 Jul (ACAN-EFE)--Nicaraguan Interior Minister Tomas Borge Martinez has denied that he has ordered the execution of anybody caught carrying out activities against the national interest.

Asked by ACAN if any executions have been carried out by orders of the Sandinist National Liberation Front (FSLN) high command, Borge, who is one of the organization's founders, answered that anyone arrested for carrying out activities that harm the Nicaraguan revolution will first be tried in court. He explained that the order given to the FSLN members was that they should fight to the death those who bear Somozist weapons and shoot from various points in the capital. According to Borge, those elements must be killed, but if for some reason they are captured alive, they will first be tried by the corresponding courts. "There will be no executions here in Nicaragua," stressed Borge, who is regarded in foreign circles as one of the most radical members of the government that replaced Gen Anastasio Somoza Debayle's dictatorship last week.

Also discussing this topic, junta member Sergio Ramirez Mercado affirmed that the Nicaraguan revolution is the least chaotic of all without executions or looting. "It is a merry revolution," he commented. He added that the decision has been made that political prisoners will be kept in the Modelo jail, near Managua's Augusto Cesar Sandino [International] Airport, previously known as Las Mercedes [International] Airport. Explaining this decision, Ramirez Mercado said refugees, churches and hospitals are not safe enough to be turned into prisons. Furthermore, it has been determined that some people have escaped and for this reason it has been decided that prisoners will be taken to the Modelo jail.

Borge Martinez said he hopes saboteurs in Managua will run out of ammunition soon.

Last Saturday and early this week, several unidentified persons fired at night at El Camino Real Hotel, the junta's headquarters. Two Sandinist guerrillas died in the attacks.

RECONSTRUCTION WORK UNDERWAY DESPITE PROBLEMS.

PA282047 Paris AFP in Spanish 1753 GMT 28 Jul 79 PA

[By Horacio Ruiz]

[Text] Managua, 28 Jul (AFP)--The Nicaraguan revolutionary government today urged people to work in Civil Defense Committees, noting that anybody who refrains from doing so will be regarded as "opposed to the revolution." The statement is part of a circular issued by the United People's Movement, a people's organization represented in the ruling junta by Moises Hassan. The circular says that Somozist remnants will have to be excluded from the directorates of the committees even though they will continue to participate in food distribution activities, if they so desire. The circular also says that these Somozists may undergo a process of political reeducation.

Meanwhile, Leonel Arguello Ramirez, new National Development Bank manager, urged peasants in western Nicaragua to help find tractors and other agricultural equipment that disappeared during the war. Arguello said the revolutionary government expects to be able to harvest 45,000 hectares of cotton in the remainder of this year and this urgent national economic endeavor deserves sacrifices by the cottongrowers. He explained, however, that the National Development Bank will pay cash for the harvest.

In the political arena, junta member Sergio Ramirez announced that work has been completed on the statute on the essential rights of Nicaraguan citizens which will be included in the new constitution.

Damage done to an oil pipeline in the Pacific when it was hit by a tanker again complicated the fuel supply situation, creating new transportation problems. Presidency Information Secretary Manuel Espinosa said that the supply will be normalized shortly.

Meanwhile, an official visit by Costa Rican President Rodrigo Carazo was announced for 8 August.

The Panamanian Victoriano Lorenzo Brigade, which fought on the southern front, returned home. Its chief, Hugo Spadafora, promised that the brigade will return to fight again if the Nicaraguan revolution is attacked.

Victor Tirado Lopez, a member of the Sandinist general staff, said that there is a real threat that counterrevolution will be undertaken by former Nicaraguan national guardsmen from Honduras. He said the people must be ready to repulse them.

Meanwhile, the Sandinist front's joint general staff convened a news conference for this afternoon. It is expected that the military directorate of the revolution will discuss its joint work with the ruling junta and cabinet to rebuild the economy and normalize the country.

TELEVISION STATION STUDIOS ATTACKED BY SNIPERS

PA281917 Paris AFP in Spanish 1814 GMT 28 Jul 79 PA

[Text] Managua, 28 Jul (AFP)--A sniper attack on the studios of Television Channel 6, on the outskirts of this capital, was immediately repelled by Sandinist troops last night, the Interior Ministry reported here today. Yesterday ev ing, a group of unidentified individuals opened fire with "relatively heavy wea s," according to the source, from a hill overlooking the television studios. The combat units stationed in the former infantry school were alerted and a contingent of more than 100 men rushed to the area and took over the building, but was unable to find the assailants.

In the past few days, the nightly activities of snipers seem to have increased in Managua, along with the almost total removal of the Sandinist patrols. The curfew, which was in effect until Gen Anastasio Somoza's regime fell, was lifted, but officials are advising people not to wander around at night in order to avoid the danger of armed actions. This week, Danilo Aguirre, director of the Sandinist newspaper BARRICADA, was shot in the leg by a group of militiamen who mistook his car for that of a Somozist sniper.

SANDINISTS DRAFT COMMUNE PROGRAM FOR LEON AREA

PA270352 Paris AFP in Spanish 1957 GMT 26 Jul 79 PA

[Excerpts] Leon, Nicaragua, 26 Jul (AFP)--Life in Managua is slowly returning to normal. Meanwhile, the western and northern areas of Nicaragua are still subject to a wartime economy. Bold communal experiments are being drafted to manage the properties previously owned by the Somoza family. In Leon, the country's second largest city, 90 km from Managua, no civilian authority has been installed by the reconstruction junta. The city is being run by the Sandinist army's general staff, which distributes still scarce food to the population. At the planning office set up by the general staff, a team of university students is hurriedly drafting a project to create agrarian communes on land that previously belonged to the Somozas and their close allies. Since the initial days of the new government, over 20 communes have been established on farms expropriated from Somozist owners. The size of each production unit has been left intact in order to insure the profitability.

The land takeover movement has been carried out in advance of directives by the Government of National Reconstruction, which has not yet issued specific instructions on the fate of Somoza's lands.

The drafters of the project explained that this is an emergency situation because there are only 4 weeks left for sowing in order to obtain a crop of basic grains to feed the city this year.

The team is now discussing the possibility of relocating part of Leon's urban population on a neighboring tract of arable land to speed up implementation of a grain production program. Luis Franco, a Spanish priest who is one of the promoters of the project, said that "perhaps this unique experiment, which does not resemble that of Cuba or Chile, will be the model of what Sandinism expects from Nicaragua's society."

INDUSTRIES TO RESUME OPERATIONS SHORTLY

PA270402 Paris AFP in Spanish 2237 GMT 26 Jul 79 PA

[Text] Guatemala City, 26 Jul (AFP)--Economy Minister Valentin Solorzano announced today that the Nicaraguan industries which manufacture polyvinyl, insecticides, caustic soda and powdered milk were not seriously damaged during the Civil war and will begin supplying the common market with their products in the first half of August. According to the official, these companies are recalling their managers and workers in order to resume commercial operations soon. The lack of raw materials from Nicaragua was one of the factors which affected the industrial activities of Costa Rica, Guatemala, El Salvador and Honduras during the Nicaraguan civil war.

U.S. AID MISSION EXPECTED IN MANAGUA 28 JULY

PA280318 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 0100 GMT 28 Jul 79 PA

[Text] Managua--The U,S. President's son, James Carter Jr, will arrive in Managua Saturday heading a goodwill mission, government junta member Sergio Ramirez Mercado has announced. According to Ramirez, Carter will arrive on board a U.S. plane, the first to land at Augusto Cesar Sandino [International] Airport, carrying a cargo of food and medicine.

According to Ramirez Mercado, the U.S. mission's arrival in Managua represents a U.S. opening aimed at searching for some kind of harmonization with the Nicaraguan regime within the framework of its new policy. He also said any type of aid at this time is welcome, as Nicaragua is destroyed and its inhabitants are experiencing a critical situation as a result of the civil war of the past few months.

According to Ramirez Mercado, the arrival of the Washington mission, which also includes several senators and representatives of various aid organizations, constitutes a good opportunity to begin building the further relations between the two nations.

U.S. AMBASSADOR RETURNS; CHIP CARTER'S VISIT 'SUSPENDED'

PA290334 Paris AFP in Spanish 0110 GMT 29 Jul 79 PA

[Text] Managua, 28 Jul (AFP)--U.S. Ambassador to Nicaragua Lawrence Pezzullo today returned to this capital where he was received at Augusto Cesar Sandino (formerly Las Mercedes) Airport by Interior Minister Commander Tomas Borge. [illegible]' on arrival that he was happy to be back in Nicaragua once more and that he hoped that bilateral relations would be cordial.

Borge said that, in spite of mistakes committed by the United States with regard to the Nicaraguan situation, the Sandinist regime hopes to have normal diplomatic relations with the U.S. Government.

Pezzullo, who was appointed to his post during the latter days of the Somoza regime, never presented his credentials to General Anastasio Somoza.

It has also been reported that the scheduled trip to Managua by President Carter's son, Chip, to deliver a considerable amount of aid for the reconstruction of the country has been suspended "for the time being."

INTERIOR MINISTER GREETS COSTA RICAN DELEGATION

PA281201 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 0100 GMT 28 Jul 79 PA

[Report from Managua by correspondent William Cespedes--presumably recorded]

[Excerpts] This is a broadcast from Managua, Nicaragua, on the occasion of today's visit here by Public Security Minister Juan Jose Echeverria Brealey and members of the general staff to present the reconstruction government with a push-pull plane and a cargo of medicine in what constitutes the first official contact between the Costa Rican Government and the junta of the Government of National Reconstruction. Mr Brealey's party included several general staff members, a number of government and Public Security Ministry officials, and a group of newsmen.

On welcoming the Costa Rican delegation, Nicaraguan Interior Minister Tomas Borge said: [begin Borge recording] [in progress]... afternoon the Costa Rican public security minister [words indistinct]. Accompanying him is a delegation of the Costa Rican Government in what constitutes the first contact between their government and that of our country. Not long ago we said the Nicaraguan people's victory had been fundamentally brought about by the Nicaraguan people, but figuratively to some extent, we also said the Costa Rican people had been very much involved in that victory and had been our closest accomplices in confronting the [words indistinct] extraordinary solidarity of the Costa Rican Government and people. The public security minister of that sister nation is among those who stood out for their solidarity.

Today, Costa Rica and Nicaragua are (?closer) than ever. It is our purpose to eliminate the border between our two countries some time in the future. At least on our part, all necessary facilities should be provided so Costa Rican [words indistinct] may enter our country without difficulties or obstacles.

From now on--and this should be known by the enemies of our peoples--anything that involves Costa Rica also involves Nicaragua. [words indistinct] Not a single hand will be lifted against Costa Rica that does not find the Nicaraguan people ready to defend it. Costa Rica's friends are Nicaragua's friends and its enemies are also Nicaragua's. That is our response to the generous and [word indistinct] solidarity which that people offered us.

Free Fatherland or Death! [end recording]

VENEZUELAN DELEGATION ARRIVES TO DISCUSS AID

PA292142 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2028 GMT 29 Jul 79 PA

[Text] Managua, 29 Jul (ACAN-EFE)--Moved by the best intentions, a 72-member Venezuelan Government delegation led by Foreign Minister Jose Alberto Zambrano arrived in this capital today. Five ministers, deputy ministers and other ranking officials of Luis Herrera Campins' administration also arrived in the delegation.

Catholic church, Red Cross, Banking, industry and university officials are also in the delegation. [words indistinct] Miguel d'Escoto and other revolutionary government officials.

Ramon Godoy, Venezuelan charge d'affaires in Nicaragua, told ACAN-EFE that the visiting delegation met with members of the junta of the Government of National Reconstruction to determine priority areas in which Nicaragua needs help and technical assistance from Venezuela.

Before the Venezuelan delegation arrived at the local airport another Venezuelan Air Force plane landed with food supplies. It was reported that an airbridge was established today between Venezuela and Nicaragua to bring more Venezuelan aid.

Delegation sources also reported that today's meeting will deal with a request for a loan of up to $20 million for Nicaragua from the Venezuelan special development fund.

The Venezuelan delegation will return to Caracas late this afternoon.

PARIS ENVOY RELIEVED APPOINTED AMBASSADOR TO FRG

LD281312 Paris Domestic Service in French 1200 GMT 28 Jul 79 LD

[Text] The roving ambassador of the junta for Nicaraguan reconstruction has relieved the Nicaraguan ambassador to France of his duties. It must also be said that that country's embassy in Paris has been occupied by a group of Sandinista sympathizers for 10 days. (Eduardo Kul), the roving ambassador of the junta, has announced that he has just been appointed ambassador to Bonn. He thus becomes the junta's first diplomatic representative in Europe.

JUNTA MEMBER SAYS CHAOS, BANKRUPTCY CONTINUES

PA281424 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1200 GMT 28 Jul 79 PA

[Text] Nicaraguan ruling junta member Mrs Violeta Barrios de Chamorro has said that chaos and total bankruptcy continue in her country. She told foreign newsman that officials are trying to normalize the situation, but a climate of violence and chaos continues despite militia efforts to the contrary. Mrs Chamorro said it is not true that Cuba helped overthrow Somoza. Human rights are being upheld, she concluded.

BELGRADE RADIO REPORTS NICARAGUAN BID TO JOIN NONALINED

AU271720 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 27 Jul 79 AU

[Text] A Nicaraguan delegation wants to attend the sixth summit of the nonalined countries which will be held in Havana in September. Sergio Ramirez, member of the new leadership of Nicaragua, has stated that it will ask there to be admitted to the ranks of the nonalined.

At the same time, the basis of a new people's power is being created in Nicaragua. Civil Defense Committees are becoming the basic cells of society.

DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS REESTABLISHED WITH NICARAGUA

FL272021 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2015 GMT 27 Jul 79 FL

[Text] Cuba and Nicaragua have just officially reestablished diplomatic relations at a ceremony attended by Commander in Chief Fidel Castro. The ceremony was held moments ago at the protocol house in Cubanacan. [Havana] The document reestablishing diplomatic relations was signed for Cuba by Foreign Minister Isidoro Malmierca while the signer for Nicaragua was Moises Hassan, member of the National Government of Reconstruction of that Central American country.

Further Details Announced

FL272114 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2102 GMT 27 Jul 79 FL

[Excerpt] It was announced that Cuba has named Julian Lopez as ambassador to Nicaragua. Lopez is chief of the Central America Section of the PCC Central Committee and he will leave for the fraternal country in a few days. In addition to Commander in Chief Fidel Castro, president of the Councils of State and Ministers, others present at the signing of the document reestablishing relations included leaders of the Nicaraguan National Government of Reconstruction and Sandinista National Liberation Front [FSLN] who participated in the 26 July anniversary commemoration [in Holguin] yesterday.

The Government of the Republic of Cuba and the Government of National Reconstruction of Nicaragua, in keeping with the friendship that binds the two peoples and following the principles set forth in the UN charter, have decided to reestablish broad and formal diplomatic relations. This is stated in the text of the document signed this afternoon in Havana by Cuban Foreign Minister Isidoro Malmierca and Nicaraguan National Government of Reconstruction member Moises Hassan. The document specifies that relations between the two countries are diplomatic, commercial, economic, cultural and of cooperation. Lastly, the document states the following: In witness thereof, the designated plenipotentiaries sign this document in Havana on the 27th day of July of 1979.

Commander in Chief Fidel Castro held a fraternal dialog with the visiting Sandinista leaders during the ceremony held this afternoon to reestablish relations between Cuba and Nicaragua. With Fidel were Nicaraguan National Government of Reconstruction members Moises Hassan and Alfonso Robelo, as well as commanders Humberto Ortega, (Clemente Bayardo) and Carlos Nunez, members of the FSLN Joint National Directorate. Others participating in the fraternal meeting included PCC Central Committee members Jesus Montane, chief of the Central Committee's Department of Foreign Relations, and Manuel Pineiro, chief of the America Department. The Nicaraguan leaders who are visiting us on the occasion of commemorative activities for the 26th anniversary of the assault on Moncada Barracks will leave for Nicaragua by air today.

Nicaraguan Delegation Ends Visit

FL262315 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 27 Jul 79 FL

[Excerpt] Upon conclusion ofthe ceremony, [held for reestablishment of relations] the representatives of the heroic and victorious Central American nation went to Jose Marti International Airport to leave for home. They were seen off at the airport with fraternal embraces at the foot of the plane's ramp by Commander in Chief Fidel Castro and other leaders of the Cuban party and government.

The flags of Cuba and the Sandinista National Liberation Front were flying at the airport while the facade of the main building contained a large portrait of Augusto Cesar Sandino and the phrases: "Free Homeland or Death" and "Always Unitil Victory, Nicaraguan Brothers."

Sandinists Commemorate Cuban Anniversary

FL272345 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 27 Jul 79 FL

[Text] The Sandinista army has paid tribute to the 26th anniversary of the assault on Moncada Barracks in Cuba with a ceremony held in Managua, the Nicaraguan capital, in which Commander Daniel Ortega Saavedra spoke. At the ceremony, there was a parade of Sandinista units in honor of the Cuban people which was broadcast by Nicaraguan national television. Commander Ortega Saavedra said 26 July [1953] set an example for the people of Latin America, especially for the Nicaraguan people. The guerrilla commander also defined the Sandinista organization as anti-dictatorial and anti-interventionist. Sandinismo, he said, means revolution.

Addressing the combatants of the Augusto Cesar Sandino battalion, Ortega Saavedra said: We have confidence in these people transformed into an army which fought in the districts of Managua in a historical event that surprised the world. Commander Ortega Saavedra officially announced the death in combat of guerrila Commander German Pomares, chief of the northern front, last month. In his honor, the National Guard military installations on (Piscapa) Hill and the so-called bunker have been named German Pomares Ordonez military complex. The military installations on (Piscapa) Holl now are the headquarters of the Sandinista army general staff.

Elsewhere in his speech, Commander Ortega Saavedra, who also is a member of the junta of the Nicaraguan Government of National Reconstruction and of the Joint National Directorate of the Sandinista National Liberation Front, compared the birth of the Sandinista army in the [word indistinct] of (Patuca) and (Rio Coco) with the assault on Moncada Barracks. He also cautioned the Sandinista army and Nicaraguan people to be prepared for possible aggressive and interventionist plans. Discipline, organization and political awareness are the necessary tasks so as to have a technical and political army which will allow us to face any difficult situation that may arise in the future, Commander Ortega Saavedra said. The Sandinista leader went on to say that these premises were the key to the triumph. He further underscored the need to insist on the acquisition of necessary political and military knowledge. This, he said, is not an apolitical army. You took up arms for a political cause. You took up arms against the selling-out policy of Somozism, crimes and the dictatorship.

FLAVIO BRAVO ARRIVES IN JAPAN

FL272041 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2032 GMT 27 Jul 79 FL

[Text] A Cuban delegation led by Council of Ministers Vice President Flavio Bravo today arrived in Tokyo from Jakarta en route to Havana. Bravo, accompanied by Vice Foreign Minister Pelegrin Torras, made a 4-week tour of Asia during which he visited democratic Korea, Vietnam, Afghanistan, Burma, Laos, Malaysia and Indonesia. The Cuban leader met in Jakarta with Indonesian President Suharto to whom he delivered a special message from Cuban Councils of State and Ministers President Fidel Castro. In statements to PRENSA LATINA shortly after his arrival in the Japanese capital, Flavio Bravo termed as successful and productive the talks he held with the Asian chiefs of state and government in connection with the nonalined countries sixth summit to be held in September.